## TO NAME MORE CANDIDATES

A Senatorial and Representative Ticket To Be Selected by Republicans.

Bynum Will Be Renominated for Congress Without Opposition-Talk of the Convention Opposing Measures He Espouses.

Indianapolis will have two political conventions this atternoon. One, the adjourned county convention of the Republicans, which will meet in Tomlinson Hall at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a legislative ticket, and the other, that of the Democrats of the Seventh congressional district, which is to meet in the Circuit Court room at 2 o'clock, to put in nomisation a candidate for Congress. The greatest interest will center around the county convention, from the fact that there is a considerable struggle for positions on the ticket. While there is an unusual number of candidates, especially for Representative, the best of feeling prevails among the contestants, and there is an existing sentiment that a good ticket should be selected without regard to personal preferences. It is acknowledged on all hands that the ticket nominated by the Democrats is not one that will command the support of a majority of the voters of the county, and especially of Indianapolis. The rapid growth of the city has made necessary some special legislation in behalf of the city, which the coming Legislature is expected to give, and it is therefore very important that men of experience and aggressive qualities should be presented for the suffrages of the people. A prominent business man, a Democrat, said yesterday: "There should be no politics in selecting representatives in the Legislature this year. The question should be looked upon from a business stand-point. We must have some men in both houses who will be capable of looking after the needs of Indianapolis. There is perhaps not a man on the Democratic ticket who could draw up a bill and fight it through. If the Republicans put up men who are capable and will look after the needs of the city they will receive the support of all thoughtful people, regardless of politics."

Two senatorial nominees are to be chosen. There are seven or eight avowed candidates, and There are seven or eight avowed candidates, and perhaps as many more gentlemen spoken of in connection with this office. Ferd Winter, Captain J. B. Connor, of the Indiana Farmer, John Caven, Charles Martindale, George W. Spahr, Alderman Will Tousey, D. W. Coffin and Thomas Chandler are mentioned. The candidates for Representatives are many, and there is perhaps not a politician in the city who can furnish a complete list. Five candidates are to be selected. Nearly all the professions are represented in the long list. Among those frequently named are George F.
McGinnis, Wm. Morse, Wendel Kautsky, J. T.
Layman, H. J. Everest, Joseph French, Wm.
Hamilton, P. B. Nowland, Dr. Jonathan Konkle, Lawrence township; Dr. Wm. Patterson, jr., Dr. Mapes, Dr. Wm. P. Johnson, Millard F. Connett, J. E. Heiskell, George C. Webster, A. A. McKain, Charles Heckman, Charles Minnemeir, Wayne township; John Furnas, Decatur township; Captain Carson, Perry township; L.
M. Bruce, J. A. Sweeney, George W. Cheatham,
Dr. S. A. Elbert, Wm. W. Walden and George
L. Knox. Of this list Dr. Jonathan Konkle is arged by his friends as one to represent the country. He is a long-time Republican, and sone of the oldest residents of the county. Mr. McKain says he has atoned for his error in voting for Cleveland, and claims that there is no taint upon his Republicanism, although he admits he voted for Bynum for Congress against Peelle because the latter was a high protective tariff candidate. He believes the hope of anything good from the Democracy is misleading, as he fell a victim to it in 1884 in supporting

The executive committee has ordered that all proxies issued by delegates must be signed in their own handwriting or they will not be recog-

mized.

The Democratic congressional convention does not promise any interesting features. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that Bynum will be renominated by acclamation. There is considand others of his old enemies, but they will probably not show their hand in the convention. Bynum's utterances before the convention in accepting the nomination are looked forward to with considerable interest. A resolution will be introduced indorsing the President's message and the Mills bill, and there is a possibility that it may provoke considerable discussion, as it is said many of the best Democrats in the district do not honestly indorse the revenue reform views of the chief executive.

Why He Supports Gray.

Congressman Bynum has announced himself as an enthusiastic supporter of Governor Gray for the vice-presidency, and says that there is no doubt but that office will come to Indiana. "Just as George Cooper supported Matson for Governor," said a Democrat, yesterday, "so does Bynum favor Gray. He wants him out of his way, and the cheapest course to pursue in such a case is to let a man have anything he desires. The truth is, Mr. Bynum is aiming at the bas a good show for it, in the event that the fore the convention, when Gresham, as a candi-Democrats control the Legislature. If Gray | da should happen to fail in his aspirations for the vice presidency, he would be out of office next January, and would, in the language of Uncle Joe McDonald, be handing up his plate, like Oliver Twist, for the senatorship, all of which would be exceedingly unfortunate for Mr. Bynum. You can rest assured that Bynum is not going to lay awake to devise ways and means to nominate Gray for nothing. Not much. Mr. Bynum hasn't been in public life very long, but he has established a reputation, already, for looking after William D. Bynum's interest on all

## WOULD NOT RECEIVE HIM.

A Dangerous Maniac Shut Out of the Insane Hospital-Sent to the County Asylum.

Superintendent of Police Travis has frequently complained of the treatment accorded him by the superintendent of the Insane Hospital, but yesterday he lost his temper and used some strong expletives in denouncing the Hospital authorities. Early yesterday morning a maniacal young man, who gave the name of Gregg King. got off a western train at the Union depot. The first the depot officers saw of him he was cutting up his valise with a razor, and threatening to kill anyone who came near him. He was taken to the station-house, and it required the attention of several officers to prevent him from committing suicide. He broke all the glass out of his cell window, and at one time was about cutting his throat, when Sergeant Taffe interfered. Dr. Hodges was called, and said the man ought to go to the hospital at once. A commission, composed of Drs. Hodges and Bell and Justices Smock and Feibleman pronounced him insane, and the proper papers for his transfer to the Insane Hospital were made out. In order to avoid delay, patrolman Weirick was sent to the hospital with the papers, but when he got there the superin-tendent coolly told him he could not examine them until Saturday. When Weirick returned, Sergeant Taffe asked the hospital officers by telephone why they could not attend to the mat-ter at once, and the reply came that they would not receive the man because they did not know whether or not he was a resident of the State. "What is the asylum forf" asked Sergeant Taffe of Superintendent Galbraith. "Do you expect us to turn the man loose on the community and allow him to kill someone? Does the hospital belong to you, or is it for the benefit of the inthe man, and as it was evident that he would kill himself in the station-house, if allowed to remain in a cell, Trustee Many consented to care for him at the poor-house for a day or two, and he was removed there last night. Only a few weeks ago the Insane Hospital refused to receive an insane German who found his way to the station-house, and the result was the man died before a place of treatment could be found for him. King says his home is at Terhune, Boone county, and it is supposed he is a brother of William King, of that place. He is apparently not over twenty five years of age, and is well

The committee appointed by the State Teachers' Reading Circle to formulate a primary course of reading for the school children of the State will be in session to-day in the office of the State Superintendent. The committee is Composed of Prof. Joseph Carhart, of DePauw University, chairman; Mrs. Emma Mont Mc-Ras, of Purdue University, and Superintendent A. L. Jones, of this city. The movement which

Primary Course of Reading.

this committee has in hand is an important one, and is regarded with great favor by all promipent educators in the State.

WHERE THEY WILL STOP.

The Hotel Arrangements for the Delegates to the Prohibition Convention.

In preparing for the national Prohibition convention next week the Grand and New Denison have each already promised quarters to three hundred or more, and the applications at the Bates have been coming in more rapidly the last few days. The headquarters of a number of States will be at the court-house, but there are also many State delegations who have secured rooms for this purpose at the hotels. The Grand will be headquarters for Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennnsylvania, Mississippi, Nebraska, Maine, New Hampsbire, Connecticut, Michigan, Kentucky and the District of Columbia. The New Denison for New York, Alabama, Missouri and Illinois. The Bates for Kansas, Ohio, Maryland, Arkansas, Geor-gia and North Carolina. The delegation from North Carolina is composed of colored people. There is some confusion about head-quarters of the Nebraska and California delegations, as both the New Denison and the Grand have been engaged by parties from those States. Pennsylvania has secured accommodations at the Grand for 150 people, and New Jersey for 120, while there are other large delegations, so

there is every indication of a large attendance.

The headquarters of the national committee and national officers will be at the Grand Hotel and the headquarters of the press committee will be at the New Denison. It is expected that the press from all parts of the country will be well represented, but very few newspaper men have as yet engaged accommodations. Ed. F. Stevens, of the Boston Herald, who is also a delegate to the convention, has engaged a room at the Grand, as has a representative of the Boston Post. F. A. Richardson, of the Washington bureau of the Baltimore Sun, has secured accomodations at the New Denison. Sam Small will head the delegation from Georgia, and will have his headquarters at the

Bates. Clinton B. Fisk, who is so prominently mentioned as the candidate for President, will have his headquarters along with the New York delegation at the New Denison, and McDaniels, of Baltimore, who is spoken of as a vice-presi-dential candidate, has secured apartments for himself and wife at the Bates. The indications are that the attendance of ladies will be excep-York city, chairman of the committee on arrangements, will stop at the Grand, as will Samuel Dickie, of Chicago, chairman of the national committee. John P. St. John, the candidate for President four years ago, has secured apartments at the New Denison, as! has his friend, James Black, of Pennsylvania. Wm. Demoost, of New York city, who offers the ora-torical prize to be contended for on Tuesday, is also to be at the Denison.

The celebrated Silver Lake Quartet, of New York, have engaged a double room at the Grand. This is one of the most famous quartets in the

Gresham's Fool Friends.

Chicago Times. The Gresham boomers have insolently denounced the friends of Blaine as fool friends because of their persistence in clinging to the idea that he ought to be the nominee of the Chicago convention, notwithstanding his declaration that he would not be a candidate.

Searching out fool friends, what shall be said of the Chicagoans who set themselves the task of making Gresham the nominee? They started out with an olive branch, which in their unskilled hands has become a switch. Harrison was invited off the track in Indiana upon the promise of a place in the Cabinet. Where did the authority come from to make the appointment? Either it was wholly unauthorized, or the Judge, who was represented as burying himself in briefs and putting politics aside with a judicial frown, was holding kitchen discourse. with the booming sanctums. Harrison declined the proffer and remained in the race, for which exercise of privilege he has been roundly roasted as a dog in the manger, whose defeat is foregone and must be made ignominious. The result is the creation of an antagonism which will make the casting of the Indiana vote for Gresham an impossibility.

Put forward as a candidate whose character indicated the better aspiration of the party the local Gresham boomer nominated Blaine for Gresham's Secretary of State, whereat the Blaine men smiled in derision and the electors honestly seeking a candidate whose administra-tion would be creditable marveled that the attempt should be made to couple the judicial scorer of Gould with an active legislative ally of that pirate, the man who, according to Ed-munds, always rose up behind the Gould breastworks to fire upon Senators engaged as was Thurman in the endeavor to make the Pacific jobbers pay their just debts to the government. It was surely a fool friend of Gresham's who assigned Blaine as the chief of his administration. As the Blaine men continued to construe the Florence letter according to its spirit, and declined even to sniff at the bait proffered in the name of the Gresham boom, its fool friends commenced to lash the Blaineites, making it as impossible for them to support Gresham in any contingency, as in like manner Harrison had been driven off beyond recall.

After several months of indefatigable and aggressive booming for Gresham, during which his fool friends in Chicago have trampled upon Sherman, Harrison and Blaine for no other reason than that they would neither be coaxed, nor bribed, nor dragooned into the Gresham friends have him on the defensive explaining his political record, justifying his admitted Knownothingism on the score of extreme youth, and denying that he offended the vanity of certain naturalized citizens through offensive characterization of them. They have done more than this, for they have developed the fact that their judicial candidate is as badly smitten by the presidential fever as ever was David Davis.
They have succeeded in showing that the idol whom they exalted is burdened with feet of clay, and that a Hoosier of Hoosiers is without honor even in his own State. They have represented him as a man unapproachable by a machine, and through some occult process have endeared him to the most impudent and daring machine in American politics—the machine that made Fifer a candidate for Governor of Illinois. The apostle whom they send to the reformers of the East, preaching his perfection, is the boss of that machine. In the category of fool friends Gresham's lead

Mr. Randall's Position.

all the rest.

Philadelphia Telegraph. The Democratic party needs such men, not now only, but always; they are the props and pillars of it, and in this State Mr. Randall is far and away the ablest of all its leaders. Mr. Scott has not been put in Mr. Randall's place of leadership because he is the strongest and wisest of of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, and there-fore their natural leader, but because the President had, through the fears and expectations of the lesser leaders, the power to put him there. By the law of natural selection, Mr. Kandall was chosen leader; and if his party should be per-mitted to carry out its inclinations, so will he again be. If his party can stand his banish-ment from its councils and conventions, he certainly can; for it will not be a gainer, but a loser, by it. This State was not worth to Mr. Cleveland a factional fight, it would have been wiser to let Mr. Randall go his contrary way rather than to attempt to compel him to abandon his convictions, or to be disciplined or relegated to the rear. Where he goes there will many follow him, and his followers will not love those who have sought to humiliate him.

The mutations of politics are many, great, and strange; but there have been few more so than those exhibited in the case of Mr. Randall. We have not always been able to agree with him politically; but we have never failed to recognize that he was, if not the greatest of statesmen, one of the strictest sense of honor, of unconquerable courage and great ability. That which is now reckoned his greatest fault -his inability to travel within the narrow lines laid down by the dominating leaders of the Democracy—is really one of his greatest claims to respect. Mr. Randall cannot be driven to the abandonment of his principles. Disciplining him will not answer; the effort to do it will not burt him, but his party, which in this State has not since the war shown any but spasmodic signs of strength. It has won when it was united and its opponent was divided, but now it is divided, and its opponent is as united and as solid as the rock.

A Warning to the Tippecanoe Club.

There will be many picturesque accessories to In addition to Alger clubs in alouch hats and linen dusters, uniformed Allison clubs from Iowa, the Tippecanoe Club, composed of men who voted for Harrison in 1840, will be present to boom to the extent of their aged abilities the cause of his grandson, Ben Harrison. In this age, when the temperance vote is strong, it will not do for the veterans of 1840 to sing the stirring refrain of "A little more; cider, too." Ben Harrison must look after that.

OFFENSIVE breath vanishes with the use Dr. Sage's Catarra Remedy.

LIMITING THEIR POWERS

General Officers of the A. M. E. Church Restricted in Duties as Delegates.

Hereafter They Will Have No Right to Vote in General Conferences-Discussion on Revision of the Discipline Continued.

The sessions of the A. M. E. General Conference will be devoted hereafter to the rather monotonous work of revising the Book of Discipline and listening to reports of committees and department heads. It is not monotonous, however, for the delegates, who make it lively for any one who submits anything to the conference, whether it be motion, resolution, report, request for excuse from the convention or what

Bishop Gaines yesterday had his first experience as presiding officer, and judging from the many complements he received his work

must have been eminently satisfactory. During the forenoon the recommendation to make several changes of minor importance in the Discipline was voted down, but that providing for a disqualification of the general officers as members of the General Conference was, after a long debate, adopted. Heretofore the general officers have been members of the conference, participating in its debates, and voting like other delegates; but under the new regulation they will be allowed to do nothing more than submit their reports, which will be acted upon without any advice from the officers themselves. The debate on the question occupied most of the forengen. One delegate, speaking in favor of the change, said that the relation of the general officers to the conference should be similar to that of the Cabinet officers to Congress. The revision of the Discipline is proving a big task for the conference, there being two hundred pages or more of the book. Every change recommended is opposed with more or less vigor.

In the afternoon the reports of committees and department officers were taken up. That of the commissioners appointed to consummate the union between the African M. E. and African M. E. Zion Churches, the largest colored churches in the country, was first taken up. The work, however, was incomplete, the commission-ers stating that they and the representatives from the Zion Church had agreed upon a basis of union, but had not yet held a meeting to take final action on the matter. The report was ordered filed on the minutes of the conference.

Bishop Campbell submitted a resolution placing certain qualifications upon those entering the ministry in the A. M. E. Church, and it was referred to the judiciary committee. If it should be reported back favorably and adopted by the conference, it will prove quite an important epoch in the history of the church, as it restricts applicants in the matter of education and in other regards.

The report of the committee on the state of the church was adopted with argument than anything that has been presented to the conference. The report was to the effect that the church was in a prosperous and promising condition. The present membership was 344,439. It had eleven bishops, eight general officers, 1,452 presiding elders and 511 descons. There was raised last year for the support of ministers, \$506,101,66, and for the support of presiding elders, \$77,-456.18. There were 3,394 churches, valued at \$5,028,126, while church parsonages were owned to the value of \$312,763. The church was publishing three magazines—The Church Recorder, Southern Recorder and A. M. E. Review. These were in a flourishing condition, as were the Sunday-school publications of the church. The church had four universities under its charge—namely, Wilberforce, in Ohio; Allen, in South Carolina; Paul Quinn, in Texas, and Morris Brown, in Georgia.

The report of the committee on temperance was also submitted. It spoke strongly in favor of prohibition, and some of the delegates imagined they could read political reference between the lines, and protested strongly against any recommendation to carry the temperance question into politics. The temperance committee, powever, gave assurances that no such intent was contained in the report.

Some of the delegates are already beginning

to leave for their homes. There was a warm debate just before adjournment yesterday after-noon as to whether delegates should be excused from the conference and their alternates allowed to serve in their places. Those who opposed the matter were a little put out by the question as to what alternates were elected for. The conference finally voted by a small majority to excuse such delegates.

Notes of the Conference. Bishop Brown is improving. The convention will hardly get through be-

fore Tuesday. Bishop Arnett will take his turn at presiding ever the conference to-day. The certificates of ordination of the new bishops are beautiful specimens of penmanship. They are the work of Mr. E. J. Heeb, of this

Presiding officer Gaines and a delegate named Green had a parliamentary set-to yesterday, in which the Bishop appeared to come out

WAR ON ISAAC GRAY.

litical Record and His Intelligence

Washington Post (Dem.)

The Post has already stated the qualifications that a Vice-presidential candidate should possess. These may be summed up in the statement that he should be such a man as would be cheerfully and confidently supported by his party for the first place on the ticket, such a man as would neither disappoint nor disgrace his party if he should be called to the chief magistracy. Does the Hon. Isaac P. Gray, Governor of the State of Indiana and candidate of the Indiana Democratic convention for the vice-presidential nomination at St. Louis, meet these requirements? The Post puts this question because it is a matter of great importance that all doubts of this gentleman's fitness should be resolved. We do not know that he is not in all respects fit for the place. On the other hand, we do not know that he is. This uncertainty is by no means confined to the Post. It is far better to canvass the subject before than after the convention. The record of the than after the convention. The record of the man who will be selected to run with Mr. Cleveland will be held up for five months in the sunlight of national publicity. It will be scanned by millions of unfriendly eyes. The result of the campaign may depend, upon its ability to bear the closest scrutiny. If flaws are discerned, they will be targets for the enemy's artillary, and the party will be held recorded. tillery, and the party will be held responsible.
"It is said that Governor Gray was a member of that intensely and maliciously proscriptive party called Know-nothings. Is this charge true! It should be denied or admitted. If admitted, what were the palliating circumstances

We ask for the simple reason that the oath taken by every man who joined the Knownothings is an ugly piece of reprint to hurl at a Democratic candidate for any office. It is charged that Governor Gray is illiterate. There is no occasion for the Democratic party to invite ridicule by naming an illiterate man for Vice-president. We do not know that Governor Gray is not a scholarly man. This charge is mentioned because it ought to be met and disposed of. It is stated that Governor Gray, as President of the Indiana Senate at the time when the fifteenth amendment was submitted for ratification, was a partner in Morton's tricky and fraudulent scheme, by which the so-called assent of the Indiana Legislature was obtained. It is stated that Mr. Gray certified a false record knowing it to be false-a record that Gov. Conrad Baker declined to certify. Is this true? If so, what is the excuse? If false, let the denial

It is charged that Mr. Gray was a candidate for office at the hands of the Indiana Republic ans in 1872, and that his failure to make connection caused his immediate juncture with the Democratic party. We hope it will appear that Mr. Gray came into the Democratic camp from principle, and not because of personal disap-

The State of Indiana leaded the Hancock ticket very heavily, and thereby greatly aided the Republicans in their purchase of the State for Garfield. It may be that Governor Gray is just the man who is needed to make sure of Indiana this year and to meet all measonable requirements in any possible centingency. But the questions that are drifting around the country and that are heard in all the habitats of politicians in Washington ought to be answered. To this end we have propounded them.

Mrs. Crook's Watercresses.

The wife of General Crook, the Indian fighter, is visiting in New York. She is a bright woman with the bonhomic that goes with the ideal soldier's wife, and she is popular because of her personal qualities. But several years ago she made herself even more dearly beloved in Arizona than she had been before by a very simple but curious means. She was traveling across the Territory by radiat the time. Her lunches had been provided by a city caterer, and the most striking feature of them was the abundance of the had committed his soul to God, the Czar, with his gloves in his hand, left the church and entered the throng, which opened to make a passage for him, but one so narrow that he could touch the bodies of those who stood on either hand. No bomb was required on such an occasion; a pistol, or even a kaife, would have done the business, but with his head erect and the most atriking feature of them was the abundance and almost breathless. Every man ex-

ance of watercresses. There were altogether too many cresses to suit Mrs. Crook, and accordingmany cresses to suit Mrs. Crook, and accordingly she threw them out of the window. But she did not dispose of them haphazard. The country is crossed by innumerable brooks and it was only in passing them that Mrs. Crook threw out the superfluous cresses. They took root on the spot where they fell and multiplied with marvelous rapidity. The result is that to-day this delicate appetizer is to be found in many parts of the Territory, though until Mrs. Crook's chance sowing it was quite unknown. chance sowing it was quite unknown.

SOLDKERS IN POLITICS.

The two names that are forever linked to-

gether in connection with the successful cam-

paign of 1865 in the Shenandoah are those of Sheridan and Custer. The first the successful

Experiences from the Careers of Generals Custer and Sheridan. New York Press.

commander of the mixed force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, who gave to the Union cause the most brilliant chapter in the history of the war, and the other the dashing leader of the Third Cavalry Division during the same period.

At the close of the war both of these soldiers, favorites with the Nation, as they had been with their old volunteer troops, remained in the army, Sheridan going to New Orleans and Custer taking command of the Seventh Cavalry. What the politics of the two commanders was during the war no one asked, for then it was thoroughly well understood that the men at the front "voted as they shot." On the day of election in November, 1864, Custer rode along the line of his command while the ballots were being taken up in a cigar box, and congratulated the boys on their ability to vote as well as to shoot. On this occasion, as on all others of like character during the war, the confederates had attacked the outposts and kept the men on duty, so the election had, perforce, to be held under a certain amount of restrictions. The men could not go to the polls, and so the ballot-box was placed in the hands of the judges of elections and carried in front of the line, into which each man was permitted to drop just one ballot, and no more. As informal as the vote was taken, it was as honest a ballot, both in its casting and its counting, as ever was polled in America. Custer, in 1868, when President Andrew Johnson was swinging around the circle, like Seneral Grant, was made part of the exhibition,

but, unlike the latter, failed to keep silent, and, in fact, became an enthusiastic part of the exhioition and an ardent friend of the Johnson policy. A Johnson convention was called at Cleve-land, O., about the middle of August, 1868, in which Custer was named as a central figure. He attended, and found himself on the platform surrounded by a host of the most violent copperheads of northern Ohio, while the audience was largely made up of the veterans of the war among whom were many of his command. Toward the close of the three days' session a resolution indorsing Johnson and his policy was introduced, the preamble of which reflected severely on Secretary of War Stanton and General Grant. The reading of it was several times interrupted, and at its close there came very near being a riot. The veterans of the war were on their feet yelling like madmen and the delegates began to fly in terror from the hall.

At this instant Custer, who had been seated with bowed head, sprang to his feet, and, seizing the staff of the large silk flag which stood near him jumped, rather than walked, to the front. In an instant every voice was hushed and every eye was turned upon him. It was the last time the writer ever saw him with his blood up as it had been when he led his division into action, and he will never forget the picture. About and behind Custer were the terrorstricken delegates and before him the angry mob. His slight form partly enveloped in the folds of the banner he loved so well, his head erect, eyes flashing and pale thin face a trifle more blanched than usual, while his long yel-low hair streamed back over his shoulders, mixing with the bright ends of the blood red necktie that had become historical in the Valley -formed a picture that will ever live in memory. He raised his hand, and this is what

"Boys, let us give three cheers for the old flag." The effect was magical. He swung the flag about his head, while cheer after cheer went up, making Brainard Hall ring as it had never rung before, and when they ceased he proposed three more for "the President of the United States," which were given with the same hearty will, followed by three from the veterans for "Custer, the soldier." The resolutions were withdrawn, and Custer, seeing the false light in which he was being placed, withdrew from politics. After the convention he met some of his old comrades, and he said he knew they would not cheer for Andrew Johnson, even to please him, but he was certain they would honor the office and cheer for the President of the United States, and was pleased that his confidence was not misplaced. Probably there was not a dry eye among the members of his old command when he fell in the fight with Sitting Bull, but any other death than one at the front of his command would have been ob-

sectionable to Custer. The experience of Sheridian in politics has been of a different description. Since the close of the war there has been a constant pressure brought to bring him inside the line which intoxicates but never satisfies the ambition, which he has constantly resisted. A Republican and a stanch friend of General Grant, he took his place on the platform in the interest of his old commander at Chicago in 1880. Whether he believed in the policy of a third term may be questioned, but that he did believe in Grant is not a matter of doubt. At a period in the proceedings when it became evident that Grant could not be nominated, a vote was cast for Philip Sheridan. It was a critical time, when any strong man could have carried the convention by storm, just as Garfield did a few hours later, and it was the opportunity of Sheridan's life if he wanted to be President. Old soldier as he was he could not fail to see that the cause The Administration Organ Assails His Po- of his chief was lost, but Sheridan was made of vention, and breaking from those who attempted to hold him back, he sprang to the front, and in words that could not be mistaken declared that he would under no conditions accept the nominstion, but was for his old commander.

Every person in the convention knew that Sheridan meant just what he said at that time and the whole country knows he meant just what he said a few weeks age in relation to a nomination at the coming convention. He achieved the height of his ambition when he became commander of the army. When the time comes for his retirement under the law he will do so gracefully, cheerfully and contentedly. He is fond of leisure, personal comfort and solid enjoyment, and he could not be in-duced, short of some imperative duty, to exchange his present opportunities for enjoying himself in a congenial way, even to gain the highest civic position in the land. He has no taste for politics and no desire to interfere in civil affairs. He is a soldier, a West Pointer, and has always kept himself singularly free from politics, while his position as a member of and in relation to the great parties has always been known. His page in history as a successful general and a monument at West Point he doubtless considers more worthy and enduring than the possibilities of an administration that would draw upon him both partisan enlogy and partisan censure.

THE WHITE CZAR. How He Proved His Couarge in the Thick of

Nihilists' Threats. Chicago News. Stung by the taunts of his cowardice, when he made a visit to Moscow, the hot-bed of nihilism, the Czar insisted upon walking alone through a crowd of twenty or thirty thousand people without the slightest protection but his own sword. The walls of the city had two nights before been mysteriously decorated with posters announcing that the end of Alexander's reign had come; that he had been tried and found wanting; that the "committee" had declared his death for refusing to give the people a constitutional government. Many arrests had been made by the police, who, with all their numbers and acumen, had not been able to de-

tect the mysterious bill-posters, and there was great excitement throughout the entire When the morning of the day on which the Czar's death was to occur arrived, he announced his intention of attending mass at the Church of the Annunciation, within the walls of the Kremin, and a quarter of a mile or so from the palace. The Czarina and the other members of his family implored him to take no such risk; they begged him to have mass sung in the chapel of the palace, but he declined, and even ordered that the police guard should be withdrawn. He said that if his time to die had come he was ready, but he would not die like a coward in seclusion, but he would die like a soldier, with his uniform on and his sword in his hand in the presence of the people; and so he left the palace alone, clad in the uniform of field marshal, resplendent with gold and silver lace, and walked across the parade ground to the church.

The news of his rashness spread quickly among the people, who were naturally on the qui vive, owing to the mysterious proclamation of the Nihilists, and before the mass was over the area within the Kreenlin mells was exceeded. the area within the Kremlin walls was crowded

with all sorts and conditions of men, twenty or thirty thousand in number. After mass was

pected something would occur, but the only break in the Czar's walk that morning was when he reached the steps of the palace, stop-ped, turned his face to the people and spoke to

He said that he had been told that he should have trouble if he came to Moscow; that since he had arrived he had been warned by enemies, whose motive he could not understand, that the present day was to be his last. He had therefore done as all men should do who expected danger-gone to church to ask forgiveness for his sins and protection from on high. That protection was not denied him. His body, like his soul, was in the hands of God, and man had no power to injure him without the Divine decree. He, therefore, feared nothing, and be-lieved that as long as he governed the empire with wisdom he should be allowed to live. Then, thanking the people with hearty words for their loyalty, he bowed and entered the palace. There had been silence till then, but as the Czar disappeared the crowd broke into a cheer that almost reached the sky.

A Relic of Daniel Webster.

Concord (N. H.) Pafriot. The Hon. Henry Robinson has recently added to his valuable collection of curiosities the most valuable relic of them all, it being a small hair trunk thickly studded with brass nails, eighteen inches long by nine inches wide and the same height, in which the great Daniel Webster used to carry his law papers from county to county, and which his brother, Ezekiel Webster, used for the same purpose. It was found in Daniel Webster's law office at the time of his death, locked, and so little was thought of it that it remained so up to the time of its presentation. When it was brought to this city a few days ago, and given to Mr. Robinson by Col. Charles Webster, of Boscawen, a nephew of Daniel, he supposed that it was empty; but Mr. Robinson, from its weight, insisted that there was something it it, and it was taken to a gun-shop and opened. It was found to contain a lot of valuable law papers and mementos in the shape of letters from distinguished men of that period, an account book and a pocketbook containing several bank bills bearing date 1828.

A Voice from the Old Home.

Goshen Times. Every honest man and woman of Goshen feels proud of the name and reputation which Judge Woods is gaining as one of the ablest jurists in the country. The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the tally-sheet forgery case shows not only that where he and Judge Gresham differed Judge Woods was right, but the later was upheld in every point he made, first by Justice Harlan, and now by Justice Miller and the Supreme Court. Some of these days we will again have a Republican President, and several vacancies will occur on the Supreme Bench before long!

Take the Wife and Babies,

Who have been cooped up all winter, out for a day in the woods. Trains will run to Blue River Park (Morristown, on C., H. & I. R. R.), Sunday, May 27, leaving Indianapolis at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.: returning at 7 P. M. Fare for the round trip 50 cents. The woods are full of wild flowers. Swings, see-saws and other amusements are provided, including boating, fishing and dancing. A full line of refreshments will be provided and sold at prices so reasonable that none can afford to carry baskets. Tickets for sale at C., H. & D. ticket office, corner Illinois street and Kentuckey avenue, and at the

DRINK Malto. Republican Convention at Chicago.

The C., St. L. & P. Railroad Company (Panhandle route) will sell excursion tickets to Chicago and return for the above occasion at extremely low rates on June 16, 17 and 18, good to return until the 23d. For particular information apply to H. R. Dering, assistant general passenger agent Pennsylvania lines, Indianap-

DRINK Malto for the nerves.

"Ladies' Patent Leather Ties" Now in stock; also, elegant styles in kid, with or without patent leather tips, just received. C. FRIEDGEN, 21 N. Pennsylvania st.

DRINK Malto; it is pleasant.

Wно is there or great or wealthy. Reft of the teeth once white and healthy, That would not exchange right gladly Pelf for teeth he needs so sadly! Use Sozodont in time, ye sinners, If you'd masticate your dinners.

DRINK Malto at soda fountain.

MILES'S restaurant is now at 19 North Illinois st. Meals, 20c; lodging, 25c. Open all night. Baggage checked free,

DRINK Malto; 25 cents a bottle. For sick headache or constipation Tarrant's

Seltzer Aperient is a pleasant and certain rem-

BABY'S SKIN AND SCALP

Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by Cuticura Remedies.

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blotched and malicious. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally we were advised to try the CUTICUEA REMEDIES. The effect was simply marvelous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fel-low's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having ever occurred.

GEO. B. SMITH. Attorney at law and ex-Prosecuting Attorney.
Ashland, O. Reference: J. G. Weist, Druggist, Ashland, O.

CLEAR SKIN, PURE BLOOD. No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance—a skin with-out a blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood— should fail to make trial of the Cuticura Remedies.

I have seen the CUTICURA REMEDIES used for milk erust by a visitor in my house, and can testify that the cure was speedy and permanent. I have also used them myself, for eruptions of the skin on my little child, with satisfactory results in every respect. The skin was broken out and began to assume ugly proportions. I have also heard my neighbors speak of the Cuticura Remedies in the highest terms.

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Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

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son. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the digestion and giving strength to the whole system. Now is the time to "I had been troubled with pimples on my lower limbs, loss of sleep and appetite, and in fact was generally run down. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the pimples disappeared, my app tite was renewed, and I feel better in every respect." P. DEVELIK, S. E. corner Tenth and Buttonwood sts., Philadelphia. "I must say Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine

do as much in a day as I had formerly done in a week. My appetite is voracious." MRS. M. V. BAYARD, Atlantic City, N. J. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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least work I did fatigued me ever so much. I began

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